The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublica status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1837.

We have not touched lately upon the subject of a Legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada. We chose to be silent, not because our conviction of the glorious results to both Provinces from a union had in the least diminished, or our zeal for the project aught abated; but, because there was great danger of what might have been urged in its favour, being thrown away, while the public mind was and now is suffering under *nausea* of the entire subject, caused by the continued publication of a deal of twaddle, in the shape of dialogues. Besides the probability of the discussion of a union, being, under existing circumstances, labour lost, it would not have been humane to have increased the mental dyspepsia the community endured, by prosecuting it. Those who have been over-dosed, and their feelings through mere sympathy are shared in by many others, have not yet recovered their usual healthy appetite for the question, as is evident, from the simple mooting of a "union of the Provinces" causing an ashy paleness to steal over their countenances.

We pity such dyspeptics, and would not willingly do any thing to increase their malady. Whenever, however, any argument that has some better support than an *if* or a *but*, makes its appearance, we shall deem it our duty to give it a candid examination. Those who will be gulled by a mass of small talk, made up of the merest verbiage and puerile trifling, must be considered as hopeless subjects.

We gave an extract yesterday, explanatory of the Report, which Mr. CAMPBELLNG had submitted to the United States House of Representatives, respecting the reduction of the revenue to the wants of Government. We have seen a more detailed account of the document, and shall note such views and statements, which it contains, as may prove interesting.

Mr. C. reckons as among the most potent causes that have given an impulse to those branches of enterprize that yield a revenue to Government—legislation of Great Britain, by which Bank of England notes were substituted for specie, the increase of banking capital and paper currency in the States and the corresponding expansion of commercial credits in both countries. The exports rose to 101 millions in 1835, and in 1836 they were about 120 millions. The imports, the last year, were 150 millions, exclusive of coin. The revenue from imports would have been much larger if the duties on one half of the articles of import had not been repealed. The crop of cotton, during the present year, is estimated at one million five hundred and seventy thousand bales—210,000 more than in 1835. From the increase of this staple, and the rapid growth of the population, a continued flow of revenue may be expected from the customs.

In estimating the future income from the sales of the public land, the sales of former years were not to be taken as a criterion, for it was to be borne in mind that ninety millions of acres had lately been purchased from the Indian tribes, and the multiplication of internal improvements had so materially facilitated communication between the West and East, that the states and territories west of the Ohio, were growing with astonishing rapidity.

The Report states that "unless more prompt measures of reduction should be taken, a rapid accumulation of revenue must be expected." The reduction could not be looked for in the revenue of lands, and hence the tariff must yield. "The Report then "proceeds to indicate the unequal, unjust, "and unconstitutional operation of the tariff "system of revenue. It reverses the design "of the Constitution, which was to impose "taxes in the proportion of representation. "The report goes into the history of the "origin of the tariff system and its effects "upon the character of the government. It "had led to profuse and extravagant expen-"ditures by the government, and had built "up a privileged class of monopolists. To "exact cash duties, and, at the same time, to "deny the privilege of deposite, was a more "rigorous system of imposts than was esta-"blished in any other country. To assess "the duty at every port, was to create as "many rates of duty as there were ports, "in palpable violation of the Constitution. "Another evil of the tariff the report dwells "upon at great length and with much force, "viz: that it imposes a tax on consumers, "three times as great as that which goes in-"to the treasury. In order to collect twen-"ty millions, it levies a tax of sixty millions "on consumption. The Report then pro-"ceeds to detail, in support of many of the "above estimates and opinions."

A grand Fancy Ball was given by the Bachelor Officers of the Royal Regiment, stationed at Quebec, on Tuesday night last. The company was numerous, a great variety of costumes and dresses, many of which were rich and picturesque, was sported on the occasion, and the whole entertainment went off with great *eclat*, and much to the satisfaction of the numerous guests, among whom was His Excellency Lord GOSFORD.

GEORGE GURNETT, Esq., Editor of the *Toronto Courier*, has been elected Mayor of Toronto for the ensuing year.

When we published lately the "renowned tale of BULBINCOP," we promised to make an atonement to our fair readers by an article couched in an opposite, and we believe a juster and happier spirit. We this day redeem that pledge by giving a chapter from a work now scarce, but which ought to find a place in the library of every one, who can appreciate an elegant and refined taste, combined as it is in the lighter effusions of the author, with an infinite fund of bland and decorous satire.

Grand Fancy Ball,

GIVEN BY THE BACHELOR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT.

From the Quebec Mercury of Tuesday.

Last night the Bachelor Officers of this distinguished Corps, gave a splendid entertainment to a numerous and fashionable party, in their Quarters, in the Citadel, for which invitations had been issued some time past, with an intimation that the Company were expected to appear in "full or fancy dresses." Such entertainments are not of frequent recurrence here, and when they do occur, create an additional excitement, from the preparations required for those who choose to appear in fancy dresses, and in which, even those whose age exempts them from assuming a masquerading disguise, to a certain degree participate. At the ball of last evening, fancy costumes were more generally worn than has been customary at similar entertainments in Quebec, and the variety and splendour of the dresses, amongst which might be found the garb of almost every nation, from the graceful and flowing garments of the East, to the tawdry finery of the North American Indian, mixed with a variety of uniforms, Naval and Military, British and Foreign, together with the splendid dresses of the Ladies, formed altogether a scene of uncommon brilliancy.

All who have been within the Officers' Quarters, in the Citadel, must be aware, that though they contain a great number of rooms sufficiently well adapted as lodging rooms for bachelors, with two tolerably commodious mess-rooms, yet they admit of no alteration, such as removing partitions to gain a larger space; for each room has a solid partition of masonry, and therefore, whatever is done, on such an occasion, must be effected without adding to or diminishing by one inch the dimensions of any apartment, vestibule or passage. These difficulties, however, presented no obstacles to the elegant hospitality of the Bachelors of the Royals, and their Soirée passed off with the greatest éclat.

The company entered the Officers' house by the centre entrance, but as the entire lower floor was made available for the entertainment, the passages extending the whole length of the building, 260 feet, (the mess-room excepted) were tastefully lighted with Chinese lanthorns, and, at intervals, with variegated lamps, hung in arches of ever-green boughs. The effect, viewed from either end, was striking, and the number of figures, so variously attired, gliding through the long vista produced a most picturesque scene. The unoccupied mess-room at the west end of the Barracks was appropriated as a dining room, the Band being stationed in the entrance hall, at the end of the building, on the staircase, which had with much ingenuity been converted into an orchestra.

The ornamenting of the dancing room was of a simple and in military character, stars of bayonets surrounded with wreaths of ever-greens, were on the walls; but at the head of the room was the proudest decoration a soldier could desire to display—the Colours of the Regiment—rich in the bearing of many a hard-contested and glorious field, hung as proud records of the honorable service this old and gallant corps has rendered to its country. The floor was tastefully chalked with appropriate devices. At the upper end was the flower commonly known as "The Bachelor's Button," in a medallion surrounded by a garter with the motto, *Sic fata volunt*. In the centre, in a larger medallion, was the Sphinx and the word "Egypt," at the lower end the National Thistle, with the motto—*Nemo me impune lacessit*, whilst on scrolls, between and around the medallions, were inscribed the several victories borne on the colours.

The company began to assemble about 9 o'clock, at which time His Excellency Lord Gosford arrived, and was received by Lieut. Colonel Wetherall, (dressed as a private of the corps in the uniform of 1745, not so smart as that of the present day, but still a very soldier-like habiliment,) who conducted the Noble guest to the dancing room, where Mrs. Wetherall, as Lady patroness, received the company. Sir George and Lady Gipps were present, and a part, at least, of almost all the principal families of the place, with the Officers, and ladies, of the garrison and forming a large party which shortly separated into groups, but still the narrow limits of the mess-room in the early part of the evening somewhat incommoded the dancers.

Amongst the dresses some were splendid, many were pretty and fanciful, in a few, the character represented, were admirably supported by the wearers. Amongst these we must especially notice, an inhabitant of the Celestial Empire, who throughout the night, excited our surprise, kept up the character of the Chinese man. An American free negro, was an admirable imitation of a Sable Dandy, and acted his part with spirit, as did a Yorkshire lad, who, however, attired in a costume, not having yet mastered himself to city fashions. Of the gentlemen's dresses, these presented particular interest, as being connected with the history of the Regiment, the oldest Corps in Europe. These were an imitation of the dress of the Corps at a very early period, when gorgets armour, and the Red Cross both on the breast and back. A second was the dress at a later day, when the Regiment was the Scotch Guard of Louis the 9th, and the third, the uniform in which the Colonel appeared, and of which we have above spoken. They are all taken from a series of drawings in the possession of Colonel Wetherall; which are esteemed to be faithful representations of the uniform of the Regiment, at different epochs of its existence. A Greek was splendidly dressed, as was an Albanian, and several Turks. Two Indians were correct in their costume, and had been painted with great accuracy. A Squaw was equally well dressed, and preserved the quiet manners of the Indian women, in a very natural style. Spaniards, Hussars, Huntsmen, in scarlet, were not wanting, and many of the ladies were in *grande parure*, and magnificently attired; but, were we to attempt a *catalogue raisonné* of the dresses and their fair wearers, we might offend more than we should please.

Tea and coffee, and refreshments, were served in separate apartments, and several of the quarters were thrown open as card rooms; in fact, there was no cause to complain of any deficiency in the number of rooms, and every device has been used to employ them to the best advantage.

In the hall of the western entrance, a *tableau vivant*, 'The dying Greek,' was exhibited in the course of the evening, but we were not fortunate enough to obtain a place to witness it.

The dance was kept up with spirit till one o'clock, when supper was announced, and the doors of the eastern mess-room being thrown open, discovered an elegant repast spread on tables which were ranged round three sides of the room to accommodate the greatest number of guests at one time. The table was covered with every luxury, and wines of the finest quality flowed freely, party succeeded party, till all had partaken of the repast: when the dance was speedily resumed, and the festivities continued till a large draught had been made on the hours of this 17th day of January, before the party began to grow thin; and then prudence, rather than satiety, warning them it was time to depart, they retired highly gratified with the hospitality of their chivalrous hosts, whose Fancy Ball will long be pre-eminent in the annals of the fashionable gaieties of Quebec.

United States.

THE SEMINOLES.—It is remarkable, that a small and feeble body of Indians, have been able to keep at bay the whole army of the United States, and the wealth and number of 15,000,000 of people to back it. General Jesup has, along with his predecessors, Gaines, Scott, and Call, *failed*. Passengers in the steamboat *Champion*, at Mobile, on the 1st inst. from Pensacola, state that the General and his troops have returned from the Wahoo Swamp to Tampa Bay, "saddened and disappointed, and in a destitute condition." Many of the brave Tennesseans have sickened and died in the terrible fatigues they have encountered in swamps and hammocks, which are far more fearful than the balls of the savages. We of the North can hardly fancy the horrors of this frightful service upon which so many of our friends have been sent.—*New York paper.*

DISASTERS AT SEA.—From the January number of the *Sailor's Magazine*, we take the table which follows, giving an account of such ship wrecks as came to the knowledge of its editors within the year 1836.

	Ships and Barks lost.	Brigs lost.	Sloops lost.	Schrs. lost.	Steamboats lost.	Lives lost.
January ..	4	9	17	1	6	87
February .	6	10	8	1	1	261
March....	6	6	15	2	5	87
April....	5	6	8	2	1	11
May	3	6	7	1	2	8
June	3	7	6	0	0	9
July	0	1	5	0	1	17
August ..	3	4	6	0	1	19
September	4	2	3	0	0	45
October ..	2	3	4	0	2	32
November.	7	6	12	1	7	228
December.	13	27	29	4	16	48
Total	56	97	121	12	36	895

The foregoing table does not probably exhibit all the shipwrecks which have taken place on the American coast, and possibly some few vessels that are recorded as being lost, were afterwards got off and towed into port; but, as far as was known, no vessel has been placed on the list which did not prove a total loss. Some few were foreign vessels. The number of lives lost is undoubtedly much larger than is named in the table, as in many instances whole crews have been lost, but no numbers given, and consequently none counted. In other instances, crews were missing, the vessel being found abandoned, or else, not heard of, which probably not far from three hundred vessels, and one thousand lives, have been lost in this part of the world during the past year. These facts show something of the hardships and perils of those who traverse the great deep.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

A QUEER TERMIN.—"Talk of your German Universities," said the little old man—"pooh, pooh, there's romance enough at home without going half a mile for it, only people never think of it." "I never thought of the romance of this particular subject before, certainly," said Mr. Pickwick. "To be sure you didn't," said the little old man, "of course not. As a friend of mine used to say to me, 'What is there in chambers in particular?' 'Queer old places,' said I. 'Not at all,' said he. 'Lonely,' said I. 'Not a bit of it,' said he. He died one morning of apoplexy as he was going to open his outer door. Fell with his head in his own letter-box, and there he lay for eighteen months. Everybody thought he'd gone out of town." "And how was he found at last?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "The benchers determined to break his door open as he hadn't paid any rent for two years. So they did. Forced the lock, and a vast pasty skeleton, in a blue coat, buff knee shorts, and silks, fell forward in the arms of the porter who opened the door. Queer, that—Rather, perhaps; rather, eh?" And the little old man put his hand inside his waistcoat on one side, and rubbed his hands with unspeakable glee.—*The Pickwick Papers, No. 8.*

EARLY ADMIRATION.—An element in early times was usually of wood, inscribed with various figures and Roman characters, and used by the ancient northern nations in their computations of time, both civil and ecclesiastical. The Danes introduced them into England. One of these clogs, as they were sometimes called, was found in Staffordshire. Sometimes they were cut on one or more wooden leaves, bound together after the manner of books; sometimes on the scabbards of swords, or even daggers; sometimes on tools and implements. Sometimes they were made of brass or horn; sometimes of the skins of eels, which, being drawn over a stick properly inscribed, retained the impressions of it. But the most usual form was that of walking staves or sticks, which they carried about, and took to church as well as market. Each of these staves is divided into three regions: the first indicates the signs, the second the days of the week and year, and the third the golden number. The saints' days are expressed in hieroglyphics, significative of some endowment of the saint, or of some circumstance in his history. Against the notch of St. David's day, the 1st of March, is represented a harp; against Crispin's day, the 25th of October, a pair of shoes; against St. Lawrence's day, the 10th of August, a gridiron; and against the new year's day, a horn, the symbol of those deep potations in which our ancestors so freely indulged at that period.—*William's Seven Ages of England.*

BEAR HUNTING.—We will add another anecdote of an adventure with a grizzly bear, told of John Day, the Kentucky hunter, but which happened at a different period of the expedition.—Day was hunting in company with one of the clerks of the company, a lively youngster, who was a great favourite with the veteran, but whose vivacity he had continually to keep in check. They were in search of deer, when suddenly a huge grizzly bear emerged from a thicket, about thirty yards distant, rearing himself upon his hind legs with a terrific growl, and displaying a hideous array of teeth and claws. The rifle of the young man was levelled in an instant, but John Day's iron hand was quickly upon his arm. "Be quiet boy! be quiet!" exclaimed the hunter, between his clenched teeth, and without turning his eyes from the bear. They remained motionless. The monster regarded them for a time, then, lowering himself on his fore paws, slowly waddlew. He had not gone many paces before he again turned, reared himself on his hind legs, and repeated his menace. Day's hand was still on the arm of his young companion, he again pressed it hard, and kept repeating between his teeth, "Quiet, boy! keep quiet—keep quiet!"—though the latter had not made a move since his first prohibition. The bear again lowered himself on all fours, retreated some twenty yards farther, and again turned, reared, showed his teeth, and growled. This third time, youth was too much for the game spirit of John Day. "By Jove!" exclaimed he, "I can stand this no longer," and in an instant a ball from his rifle whizzed into the foe. The wound was not mortal; but, luckily, it disenraged instead of enraging the animal, and he retreated into the thicket. Day's young companion reproached him for not practising the caution which he enjoined upon others. "Why, boy," replied the veteran, "caution is caution, but one must not put up with too much even from a bear.—Would you have me suffer myself to be bullied all day by a varmint.—*Asteria.*

RAILWAYS.—It appears that thirty-five railway bills passed the Legislature during the last session, of which five are merely for the alteration of lines already authorised to be made, and thirty for new lines, the length of which is 994 miles, one furlong, 90 yards, and the estimated cost of formation £17,595,000, or at the rate of £17,700 per mile; and the annual expense of working and maintenance £4,571 per mile. The most expensive lines are the London Grand Junction, the estimated cost of which is £238,571 per mile, and the expense of working £15,333 per mile; the London and Blackwall Commercial, the estimated cost of which £183,586 per mile, and the cost of working £8,523 per mile; and the Deptford Pier Junction, the estimated cost of which is at the rate of 131,866 per mile, and the cost of working at the rate of £4,500 per mile. Of the 30 railways above enumerated, 19 have no tunnels, and the remaining 11 have 27, the length of which is 11 miles 4 furlongs 35 yards, or, upon an average, 775 yards each. Of these tunnels five are upon the Leeds and Derby, of the length of 3,208 yards; four upon the Northern and Eastern, of the length of 1,770 yards; four upon the South-Eastern, of the length of 5,874 yards; and three upon the Ulster line, of the length of 1,300 yards. The most objectionable curves are upon the Manchester and Leeds line, of which there are 33 in a distance of 18 miles, and most of them of small radius. The curves upon the other lines are generally favourable. Of these 30 railways, 17 have no inclined planes to be worked by assistant engines, either stationary or locomotive; the remaining thirteen have twenty-four planes to be so worked, of which three are upon the Manchester and Leeds line; the first is 4 miles long, and the second 4½ miles, both of them with an inclination of 1 in 165; the third is 3 miles 7 furlongs in length, with an inclination of 1 in 130. The steepest inclined plane is upon the Tremontha Railway, the length of which is 4 furlongs 131 yards, with an inclination of 1 in 2. The Newcastle and North Shields Railway has a plane 400 yards long, with an inclination of 1 in 15 yards 2 feet. And the Merthyr Tydvil and Cardiff has three short self-acting planes, with inclinations of 1 in 16, 1 in 26, and 1 in 35 respectively. The Eastern Counties, the Dundee and Arbroath, and the Sheffield and Rotherham lines have established the best traffic cases; the former showing a clear profit of 23½ per cent. upon the capital employed, the next 20 per cent., and the last 18½ per cent. Of all the long lines yet projected, the Eastern Counties is the cheapest, and shows the greatest amount of traffic.—*Railway Magazine.*

JACK IN A BOX, AND OF THE WRONG SIDE OF THE WALL.—Some days ago, the porter of our District Lunatic Asylum observed, a little after day-break, a stranger pacing before the lodge; his dress, his manner, and particularly a quid of tobacco in his hollow cheek, betrayed no less than unusual. "I say, master, what do you call this here place, eh? you unlock that there door?" says Jack, hitching up his trousers, thumbing both his hands into his jacket, and giving his quid a starboard launch. "Indeed I am to be out, returned the northern Justice, you must tell us how you came in, and what brought you hither." Jack was forthwith ushered into the presence of the Manager, who was not a little surprised at obtaining a full account of his early in the morning. "Do you know where you are, Sir, and what business brought you here?"—"Shiver my timbers, if I know where I am; all I remember is, that last night I shipped too much grog aboard, and fell in with a strange frigate; she hailed me and took me in tow, and just as I awoke under gunnel side of that there high well, as sure as a gun says I to myself, wiping my eyes, I'm in Limbo. I was over the wall in a jiffey, and here I am, your worship." Poor Jack was then transferred to the male division until further orders; it was a high scene to see him, among his new companions—the traits of his countenance fell—he now looked glum, sighed for liberty—he was evidently labouring under melancholia. The evening came, and Jack was dismissed. "Blow me tight, said he, as he passed the threshold of the outer door if ever I get drunk again, lose all my money in bad company, and get sobered in a madhouse."—*Waterford Mirror.*

LAWYERS.—It seems there is quite a mania among young Englishmen to become lawyers. Bell's Life in London says, "No less than 147 gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted attornies of the Court of King's Bench during the present term."

CERVANTES.—A Castilian of refined manners; a gentleman, true to religion, and true to honour. A scholar and a soldier, and fought under the banners of Don John of Austria, at Lepanto, lost his arm and was captured. Endured slavery not only with fortitude, but with mirth; and by the superiority of nature, mastered and overawed his barbarian owner. Finally ransomed, he resumed his native destiny, the awful task of achieving fame; and for that reason died poor and a prisoner, while nobles and kings over their goblets of gold, gave relish to their pleasures by the charms of his divine genius. He was the inventor of novels for the Spaniards, and in his "Peraile" and "Sigismunda," the English may find a germ for their "Robinson Crusoe." He first made a drama to him. His own thoughts, in spite of poverty and sickness, perpetuated for him the feelings of youth. He painted only what he knew and had looked into, but he knew and looked into everything; and his imagination was ever at hand to adapt and modify the world of his experience. Of delicious love he failed, yet with stainless virtue.—*Remains of Cervantes.*

A visiter at Washington, last winter gave, in a northern paper, the subjoined account of his sufferings, from what is said to be one of our national peculiarities. Although we sympathize with him rather more, perhaps, than patriotism might justify, we cannot but be amused at the vehemence with which he anathematises the unconscious offender.—"But of all the annoyances that I ever had to encounter at a dinner table at Washington, is that which grows out of the "spitting" of the guests. Mrs. Trollope, Basil Hall, Major Hamilton, and Dr. Reed, to say nothing about the Rev. Mr. Fiddler, were not sufficiently severe in their denunciations of this villainous enormity. I am sickened by it every time I take my seat at the table. The gentleman who sits at the "head of the feast," and enacts the grand carver, is a most hardened offender as a spitter! The moment he takes his seat, he supplies his nose with a fresh charge of Scotch snuff, spits thrice to clear out his throat (I wish to heaven he had a rope around it,) and are he commences official duty drags out a well-bearmared handsome, and blows his "nasal organ" with all the violence of a "down east" logger.—For two or three days it was my hard fortune to sit next to him; but I soon sounded a parley and then a retreat; and now, that he may have a fair chance to blow his beautiful organ, and that there shall be no necessity for doing, I sit at the other end of the table, and look his infernal nose at defiance. He must indeed be a point blank shot to reach me at so great a distance; but may the kind fates have mercy on his next neighbor! And yet this gentleman is well educated, has read much and seen more; has been used to the polite circles of society, and at one time held a reasonable diplomatic station in Europe. I honor his talents, and envy him the rich fund of knowledge and information he possesses—but curse his nose! it ought to be kept in a common steel trap."

Commercial.

Our dates from New York are to Saturday evening. Pot Ashes were duller; sales made at @6.75, and one lot of 150 barrels, this year's inspection, at $7:—A fair business was doing in Pearls, at $6.87½ @ $7. Flaxseed was looking down, and holders eager to sell at @14.50, for clean. Western Flour was no longer in demand at former extreme quotations; for Southern descriptions the enquiry had become slack; sales of Georgetown at $11.75, and of Richmond City Mills, at $11.50 @ $11.75. The Wheat market was well maintained, and sales consist of 2,000 bushels good White Dantzic, at $2.12½, cash, and 1,200 bushels good Red German, at $2.6, cash. In Provisions no alteration in prices. Exchange on England, 9½ @ 9¾, cash.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1837.

Our readers will find in another column a Report from the Committee on Clergy Reserves to the Assembly of Upper Canada. It will be seen that the recommendations of the Report proceed upon substantially the same system, in regard to the appropriation of the Reserves, as Mr. DRAPER's famous resolutions. They steer clear, however, of one notable absurdity in that hon. gent.'s plan, by making the respective numbers in Canada of the favoured sects the basis of the distribution of the proceeds of the Reserves, and not their numbers in Britain, as he did.

The Committee commence with stating, that it is not expedient, in the present circumstances of the Colony, to appropriate the proceeds of the Reserves to one Church only, and therefore recommend that they should be apportioned among five different religious denominations, viz: the Church of England, Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Baptists—that an account of the expenditures shall be annually rendered to the Legislature, by each of these bodies—that such endowments which have been "directed or settled" for the Church of England, but which have not been as yet carried into effect, shall be completed—that the Reserves shall be sold and the proceeds funded, and that only the dividends or interest accruing shall be put at the disposal of the respective Churches—and that returns of the members belonging to the five Christian bodies be procured against the next Session of the Legislature, in order that an equitable distribution may be then made.

Such are the main points in the Report of the Committee; and in looking at them, dispassionately, we are compelled to state our conviction, that they will not fulfil the reasonable expectations of the country. The scheme is as essentially partial and unjust in principle, as if the whole of the Reserves were to be made over to one Church. Numbers, according to it, constitute right, or a cogent plea for Government bounty. Ought not the poverty and small numerical strength of a sect, rather qualify than disqualify it for being a proper object for legislative aid? The Committee may be assured that they have made altogether a wrong application of its meaning, in literally acting upon the text which says, that "unto every one that hath, shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

We forget, however, that the Committee avowedly proceeded upon the principle of expediency. In plain English, it thought it expedient to stop the clamours of four of the favored sects, by offering them a share of the proceeds of the Reserves, because their opposition, on account of their numbers, might be formidable. Had they been less influential than they are, it would have been expedient to pass them by unnoticed. But we deny that such a principle is expediency—it is injustice. Nor will it secure the end it is intended to compass. It will increase discontent among the excluded. There are other Christian bodies in Upper Canada, besides those selected, and whose adherents are neither few nor uninfluential, and may increase tenfold, for ought that one can foresee, in a few years hence. Expediency will then be compelled to change its character; and what is deemed just now, will become unjust.

We are persuaded that the majority of those connected with the five bodies which are marked out as the future recipients of Government bounty, do not seek the invidious distinction, and that one, at least, if not more of them, will refuse the proffered boon. Here is a fine opportunity for a display of magnanimity on their part. Let them avow, by petitions to the Legislature, their adherence to what they have hitherto claimed—equal rights—and that they cannot be bribed.

We more than suspect that Mr. DRAPER's resolutions and the recommendations of the Committee of which he was Chairman, exhibit a "wheel within a wheel." We believe that they are chiefly intended to gain time, to put off as long as possible the day of settlement, in order that the Church may, during the scramble, get *here* her nest built and well feathered. The fact of the question being in abeyance does not stop appropriations in her favour. She sees she cannot possibly get the whole, but she is anxious to obtain as much as she can in the first place, and then when circumstances compel the final adjustment of this *res nata questio*, she will share upon equal terms with other bodies.

The Committee wholly disregard the enactments of the Constitutional Act, and in fact fly in the face of it, by including the Roman Catholics, when the Act expressly limits the proceeds of the lands to the support of a *Protestant* clergy. After this, let us hear no more of sacrilege, vested rights, and so forth.

Before concluding these remarks, we may state that, from late returns, it appears that the lands set apart as Clergy Reserves, amount to upwards of TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF of acres. The proceeds from these might form a noble fund for education, both common and collegiate; nor, if the attempt be persevered in, to distribute them among a few Christian bodies to the exclusion of others, will they be found to be a less ample fund for keeping alive discontent and distractions among the population.

To the Farmers of Canada.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE, by the EDITOR OF *these lines are engaged in it as a profession.*

No. IV.

The experiment of a general and careful education, administered to an exclusively Agricultural population, has not yet be in so fairly tested

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